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WHOLE NO. 97.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT BANQUET BOARD

Farewell to Hon. W. O. Smith at
The Hawaiian Hotel.

AN ASSEMBLY OF LEADING MEN

An Excellent Menu—Good Music
and a Large Number of Felicitous Speeches.

The representative men of Honolulu met at a banquet in a veranda dining room of the Hawaiian Hotel last evening to bid farewell to Hon. W. O. Smith, who is going to Washington in a few days as the representative at the National Capital of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and of Hawaiian business interests generally. The host was Hon. Alexander Young, Minister of the Interior; the guests were as follows:

Hon. W. O. Smith, M. Louisaon, Hon. P. C. Jones, Hon. W. R. Castle, C. M. Cooke, Hon. L. A. Thurston, J. P. Cooke, Olive Davies, La Sahr, C. B. C. C. W. F. Allen, Minister Mott-Smith, T. R. Walker, Hon. Theo. Lansing, W. G. Irwin, Hon. W. N. Armstrong, Hon. Cecil Brown, E. Dr. Tenney, E. Norrie, Hon. W. F. Frear, E. Gear, E. A. Schaefer, John Ena, J. L. Kaulukou, President Dole, Hon. H. B. Cooper, Col. J. H. Fisher, Hon. E. M. Hatch, E. R. Dillingham, A. T. Atkinson, Walter G. Smith.

The tables presented a most charming sight. They were arranged with a single board crissed at each end by shorter ones. Bouquets, candles, cut flowers and leis were among the decorations and the China and cutlery shone like new. The host, Hon. Alexander Young, sat at the middle mauka side of the long table with President Dole on his right and Hon. W. O. Smith on his left. At Mr. Smith's left sat Mr. Kaulukou, Speaker of the House. The President of the Planter's Association, C. M. Cooke, sat at the mauka end with Hon. L. A. Thurston and Hon. W. R. Castle on either hand. Mr. Schaefer, at the bows, and was flanked by Messrs. Frear and Hatch. The only absentees from the board among the invited guests were Hon. W. C. Wilder, President of the Senate, and Mr. Alex. Robertson, who were unavoidably detained.

The service at the banquet, as is usually the case at the Hawaiian Hotel, was all that could be desired, and the guests feasted as follows:

Eastern Oysters or Half Shell.
SOUP.
Consomme aux Epicures.
HORS D'OEUVRES.
Radishes, Celery.
Appetizing Toast.
Stuffed Olives.
FISH.
Fillet Sole a la Diplome.
Potatoes au Surprise.
ENTREES.
Chicken Sautee a la Keptolani.
Tenderloin Beef a la Financiere.
Green Peas.
Punch au Moreschivo.
Roast.
Stuffed Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
Asparagus.
Salad Panachee.
DESSERT.
Nesselrode Pudding, Cream Sauce.
Chocolate Ice Cream.
Assorted Cakes.
Fruit. Cheese. Coffee.

THE TOASTS.

The first sentiment proposed by Mr. Young, who acted as toastmaster as well as host, was "The President of the United States" to which Hon. P. C. Jones, former Minister of Finance, was asked to respond. Mr. Jones made a short and interesting speech which began with a humorous reference to the short notice he had of the invitation to speak. Mr. Jones had never met President McKinley, but he heard him speak on the tariff and believed him to be a true friend of this country and withal a typical American—a family man, a good citizen, a broad and wholesome publicist, best of all a Christian gentleman. I believe, said Mr. Jones, that he will exercise a fair policy towards Hawaii. What he does we shall have reason to endorse most heartily. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT DOLE.

The President spoke in his usual thoughtful and convincing vein on Hawaii and the Hawaiians. After some pleasant reminiscences of banquets gone before, he said that the branch of the Anglo-Saxon community established in these islands had earned a conspicuous place in the annals of the world for many good deeds, notably the establishment of civilization without driving the natives to the wall. The same branch, however, had also done some bad things, and he hoped that the Anglo-Saxons here and their foreign allies have made the Hawaiians what they are and are indebted in turn to them for confidence and help. As a



WILLIAM O. SMITH.

result the Hawaiian community is the most advanced of all the dark races in the world. It should be our pleasure and duty to carry on the old policy of friendly co-operation and teach it to the new-comers who are identifying themselves with the present and future of Hawaii. The strangers are now within our gates. They are energetic, ambitious and untroubled by our traditions. They may carry us off our feet, but I hope and trust that we shall be able to imbue them with our policy of justice to the native so that they will draw no color lines and adopt the Hawaiian as part of the social life of this country. Prolonged applause followed the President's mainly earnest words, which were repeated when Mr. Dole paid a high tribute to the character and ability of Mr. Smith especially as shown during the cholera epidemic when that gentleman practically ran the Government.

THOMAS RAIN WALKER.

"The Commercial Interests of Hawaii" was a sentiment which was naturally the means of drawing out Mr. T. R. Walker, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Walker dwelt feelingly upon the growth of Hawaii during the past half-century. He remembered when the islands boasted of a sugar output of 15,500 tons, which they had produced with difficulty. He also recalled how the business men had scoffed at the argument of those who were fighting the reciprocity bill on the ground that Hawaii would one day produce as much as 25,000 tons of sugar. We had, in the old days, an export trade of \$1,000,000 annually; now we have ten times that. There was a time when one steam vessel answered for inter-island commerce; now they are twenty and they pitch in a head sea and roll in calm water ever more than the original one did. Mr. Walker's peroration had for its theme the high repute of our business community for honor and integrity, and this made the keynote of many of the speeches which followed. Like the preceding speaker and those who came after him, Mr. Walker had many pleasant things to say of the guests of the evening.

MR. C. M. COOKE.

"The Agricultural Interests of Hawaii" was responded to by the president of the Planter's Association, Mr. C. M. Cooke made a jocular reference to the time he and Hon. W. O. Smith were hoeing potatoes together at the Massachusetts College of Agriculture, and then, getting down to business, traced the growth of our export trade from its small beginnings—from 1897, when it amounted to about \$1,000,000, to 1897, when it had become \$15,000,000. We look, he said, to a shipment of over \$50,000,000 one of these days and shall take \$25,000,000. But we have not yet diversified our industries enough. We should raise our own tobacco and our own cigars. We are getting well with coffee; our honey is the best in the London market, and our oranges are much better than those of California that Claus Spreckels imports from here for his own table. Hawaii, despite all this, is not making enough staples. We could not fill a transport order the other day for 5000 head of cabbage. There ought to be plenty of native turkeys here. I believe that we should get Turkish turkeys from the Coast and put the apiece for them. But we are not alone. The United States Government has asked if we want an experiment station here. That will help. Incidentally I think, said Mr. Cooke, that Uncle Sam would not be making us presents of that kind if he meant to treat us as a colony. [Long continued applause and shouts.] Each toast was drunk in champagne, the guests standing.

HON. W. O. SMITH.

The guest of honor was next announced, and Mr. Smith arose after a toast to him had sparkled a moment on the floor and expressed his hearty appreciation of the good-off. He spoke of the men who had been sent to Washington before him; of that splendid jurist, Chief Justice Allen, who died while away; of Chief Justice Harris

NEWS AFTERMATH

General Review of the Transvaal Situation.

OTHER NEWS OF INTEREST

Signs of the Times in Various Parts of the World—Latest Cablegrams.

LONDON, Nov. 13, 4:30 a. m.—This morning's news from the seat of war in South Africa continues fairly satisfactory. The official dispatches are not very detailed with regard to the Belmont incident, which, except for the loss of Colonel Keith-Falconer, was not a very serious affair.

There are signs of greatly increased Boer activity in Natal and along the western frontier. All the dispatches tend to show that the British are holding out ably. Colonel Baden-Powell reports that all was well at Mafeking on November 6th. Ladysmith's latest date is November 9th. While nothing adverse is heard from the latter point, and confidence is felt in General Buller's ability, previous experience having shown that the Boer artillery is not very effective, it is beginning to be proved that the acquisition of artillery, which has destroyed the former mobility of the Boer forces, has also failed to give them any compensating advantage. On the contrary, the reverse is the case.

It is held here that if the Boers had not been hampered by the transport of heavy guns and their rescue from tight places, General Buller might, ere this, have been in Pietermaritzburg. Unless the Boer heavy artillery justifies itself by reducing Ladysmith it will again hamper him in the eventual retreat from Natal, when General Buller sends the relieving force. It is believed that the Boer retreat will be made over the Drakensburg range into the Soutpansberg district, where preparation for provisioning and maintaining the Boers is said to have been made for the last stand, and where it will be difficult to dislodge them. Already it is rumored that they are in straits for food around Ladysmith and may, therefore, be obliged to abandon the siege.

The fact that the Boers have laid concrete beds for firing the 120mm naval guns, showing that there is no ammunition for the fear that the 120mm ammunition is also being hoarded. It is also reported from the same quarter that some fires have been seen in Ladysmith, indicating that the Boer bombardment has been to some extent effective. A special dispatch from Cape Town confirms the earlier report that it was General Buller who ordered the British evacuation of Stormberg and Naauwpoort, as he considered the frontier line too weak and too much extended. It is understood, however, that Naauwpoort will be occupied again as soon as the advance from Oudtshoorn is ordered.

Strong bids are being made by the Boers for the support of the Cape Dutch, but without much success, although it is believed that the Dutch farmers, especially in Piquetberg district, are armed with Mausers, and are watching the course of events before joining the Boers. From Stormberg it is reported that the Free State forces are working slowly toward Dordrecht, with a view of attacking Queenstown and cutting off the towns in the northern districts of Cape Colony.

The wounded are recovering in a remarkable manner. The Mameluke and other small and heal rapidly. Many of the wounded apply for permission to return to the front.

The fact that the British official dispatches were received from General Buller, Foster-Walker and not from General Buller seems to indicate that the latter may have already left Cape Town. A British telegram, a series of which have been received from Cape Town, is certainly premature, but he may have started.

SCANDALS IN BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Some army and navy scandals of a serious character are brewing. The Admiralty will have something to answer in regard to transportation. The commissariat department will be called upon some day to answer for stores for men and beasts which have been found unfit for use just before loading.

A great factor in strengthening the British forces in South Africa was the speed of vessels, and the question is asked why the Admiralty, which is responsible for the hiring of transports, did not secure in every case the best and fleetest vessels. I understand on high authority that the most serious critic of the work of the Admiralty in this respect is the commander in chief himself, Lord Wolsley. There is no complaint about the seaworthiness of the vessels employed, but many of them cannot make more than "an knots" an hour. None is reckoned dangerous, but seaworthiness being granted, time being the main object, many of the transports are not in the opinion of military authorities, Lord Wolsley in particular, up to the standard required.

It is beginning to be hinted that in some instances there have been dealings between certain subordinate Admiralty officials and the owners of ships which offer something more than mere grounds of suspicion that ships are being certified as up to the standard which ought never to have been hired at all, for considerations which may mildly be termed commissions. Without particularizing as to the rank held by some of these officials appointed by the Admiralty as transport surveyors, it is well known that some of these men are not highly paid and therefore the temptation to quietly accept consideration for passing certain ships as up to requirements has been great. There will, no doubt, be a strict inquiry into these irregularities. The time that is being lost on the mobilization of forces in South Africa through slow transports is too serious to pass without it, for this means a delay in relieving General Buller, Colonel Baden-Powell and those gallantly holding out at Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking.

If reinforcements arrive one day too late it will be known where the blame lies—not with the military authorities, but with the Admiralty.

There will also be an inquiry into the working of the commissariat department. Certain dealings there have passed the bounds of suspicion. In some cases compressed fodder for horses and food for men have, on examination before the sailing of vessels, proved below the standard, and have been thrown aside. In these cases certain contractors have secured orders through making compacts of a shady character with subordinates who have had the handling of stores. It was only through the thoroughness and alertness of those officers whose duty it was to finally examine the stores that the scandals have been brought to light.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Governor Bradley May Proclaim Martial Law.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 13.—Senator Goebel and the Democratic leaders are still waiting on the final action of the county boards of elections in Jefferson and other counties. It is claimed that enough fraudulent votes will be thrown out in these counties to give Goebel a majority on the face of the returns. The city is excited tonight over a rumor that the Governor intends to declare martial law in the event that Knox and Johnson counties are thrown out and that he will refuse to recognize Goebel as Governor under such conditions. This rumor of martial law is not generally credited, though there is almost certain to be a serious clash between Governor Bradley and the claimant.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Resolution Adopted by Board of Education.
The following resolution, drawn up by Professor Alexander, was adopted at the regular meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon.
Resolved, That in view of the urgent necessity which exists for the removal of the Reformatory School to a suitable locality where the pupils may receive industrial training and where the school may be made self-supporting; and in view of the report made by the Board of Criminals in favor of acquiring the land at Waikele, Koolauloa, Oahu, for this purpose, that the Minister of Public Instruction be requested to immediately investigate the subject and to report to the Board of Education as to the desirability of this course.

The action by the Board is taken in the belief that the pupils may be obtaining the present instruction of the school as applied to the law.

The Public School Commission vacation will extend from Tuesday the 15th December till Tuesday the 2nd January.

In view of Independence Day and Thanksgiving falling on Tuesday and Thursday respectively next week, the Government schools will close on these days only.

Addresses by Delegates.

All of the delegates from Hawaii to the International Congress of the Conference at Boston will deliver addresses at Kaunakakai Church on Sunday evening next at half past seven o'clock. A large gathering of native Hawaiians is expected as great interest is being manifested by them in affairs relating to the Mainland since annexation. The delegates will also relate their experiences while at the Capitol in Washington.

Four showways were marched from the City of Sydney yesterday morning to the police station.

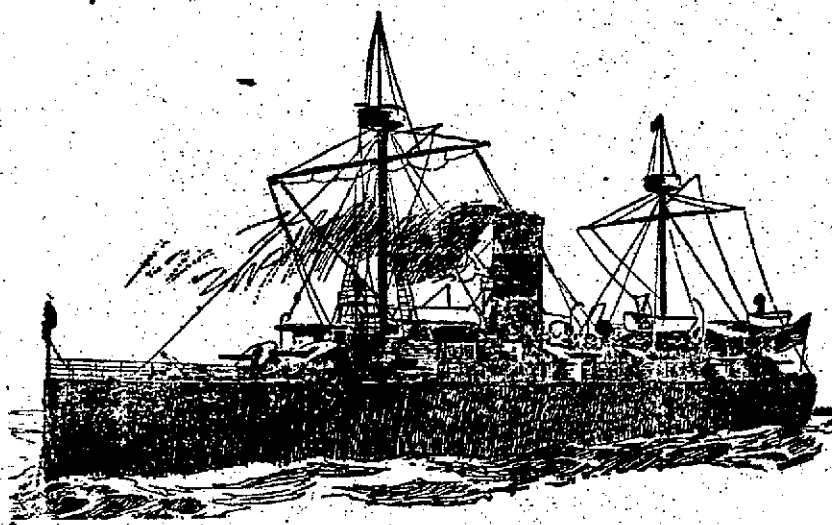
(Continued on Page Five.)

NEWS TO FIFTEENTH FROM COAST EXCHANGES

Loss of the American Cruiser Charleston.

MAJ. JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Aguinaldo Surrounded — Things About the Same In South Africa — Sugar War Ending



THE LOST CRUISER CHARLESTON.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—The United States cruiser Charleston has been wrecked on an uncharted coral reef ten miles east of Kanigun Island. Admiral Watson cables the following report: "Charleston wrecked uncharted coral reef three miles north-northwest of Gainapak Rocks, north coast Luzon, 5:30 o'clock this morning, November 2. Everybody safely landed at Kanigun Island with rifles and two Colts. Natives friendly. McDonald made Lingayen Gulf in sailing launch. When he left no opportunity for examination of wreck. Northeast monsoon, heavy sea prevailing. Reports ship struck easily, then thumped violently. Fireroom compartment flooded, first water-tight doors closed promptly. Ship lies settled aft, water one foot from name. Well out of water forward; apparently very steep bank; ten days' provisions, one-half rations landed. Helena dispatched from Lingayen by Oregon to Kanigun; due today. Have cabled Hongkong for salvage for Charleston. "WATSON."

THE PRESS REPORT.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—Shortly after the Charleston struck her stern was almost submerged and the bow almost out of water. A heavy sea was on and the cruiser began rolling violently. The watertight doors were quickly closed, but were stove in under the engine compartment, the largest of the ship. After the first efforts to right her the officers feared she might slide off because of the heavy sea, and they abandoned the attempt to save her. They hurried to the launches and boats and rowed away, prepared to fight for a landing with two Colt guns, 134 rifles and ten days' rations.

Some of the officers and men were dressed only in pajamas and their underclothing. The breech blocks of the cannon were removed before the boats put off. Two hours after the Charleston struck all had got away. The report that the crew remained two days on the vessel is inaccurate. A party returned two days later but found it impossible to save anything.

The first landing was made on a little island, with a front of barren rocks. Next day the boats again took to the water and proceeded to Kanigun Island, where a landing was made in the expectation that firing would be necessary. So far from this being the case, however, the Charleston's men found a half-savage people, who regarded them with curiosity rather than hostility. On the third day the storm had greatly subsided, and Lieutenant John D. McDonald, with Boatswain Dominick Glynn and six men, started for the Gulf of Lingayen in a 30-foot sailing launch, hoping to find an American warship, but entirely ignorant of General Wheaton's expedition.

Lieutenant McDonald was four days afloat, keeping under shelter of the hostile shore on account of the high seas, being most of the time in falling rain. Finally, flying the Union Jack down, clad in their underclothing and drenched to the skin, the officer and his companions overtook the transport Astec, which carried them to the battleship Oregon.

The gunboat Helena was due to arrive at Kanigun Island yesterday. The Charleston was returning from a five weeks' cruise along the western coast of Luzon, and Admiral Watson was beginning to be uneasy. He supposed, however, that she had joined General Wheaton's expedition.

Department this morning he communicated with the White House, and then, by direction of the President, went over at once, carrying a chart of Northern Luzon and the cablegram.

Admiral Watson appears to have acted at once upon receipt of the news, for he informed the Navy Department that he had cabled across to Hongkong to secure the help of experienced wreckers to proceed at once to the scene of the wreck. The Navy Department has already a constructor on the ground in the person of Lieutenant Hobson, who may be called upon to assume charge of the wrecking operations.

A careful reading of the cablegram from Admiral Watson convinces the officials that there is a fair chance of saving the Charleston. They say that the name of the ship is painted about three or four feet below the rail. This is an indication that the main deck is above water, which would make the work of pumping out the hull much easier. If she is settled down aft, as reported, there is less danger of injuring the bottom further by pounding.

Much depends, however, on the weather, as the wreck lies on the full sweep of the monsoons which prevail at this season.

For the safety of the officers and crew not the slightest apprehension exists. The Helena must already have reached the island, which is about a day's run from Lingayen, and with the Oregon, which followed closely, must have removed the Charleston's crew several days ago.

As soon as possible a court of inquiry will be called to fix the responsibility for the wrecking of the ship.

JOHN A. LOGAN DEAD.

Death of the Young Officer on a Luzon Battlefield.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—The severest punishment since the fight at Zapote river, near Iloilo, was inflicted on the insurgents Saturday morning through the brilliant work of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Hare. Several hundred men in this regiment were recruited in Texas, and some of them were formerly in the Rough Riders. After the fight which took place near San Jacinto, the bodies of eighty-one dead insurgents were found on the field. Twenty-nine prisoners, forty-seven Mausers and fifty-six Remingtons were captured. Seven Americans, including Major John A. Logan, were killed and fifteen wounded.

Major Logan was shot through the head and mortally wounded early in the fight while stooping to attend a corporal who had been wounded. A hospital steward was killed while trying to drag Logan's body to the side of the road. Shortly afterward at the same spot a captain and a non-commissioned officer were wounded. All this was the work of sharpshooters, who picked out the officers by their uniforms. Half a dozen of these men were spotted in trees and killed by our sharpshooters. The firing on the field hospital men did not cease, however, until a detail returning from San Jacinto to convey the dead and wounded to San Fabian cleared the country of insurgents and found Logan among the dead.

MOTHER AND WIFE NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The news of her son's death was conveyed to Mrs. Logan by a personal note from Secretary Root, sent by Major Johnson, assistant adjutant general. Mrs. Logan was prostrated by the shock, but later in the day recovered her composure, and, driving downtown, communicated with young Mrs. Logan at Youngstown, Ohio, over the long-distance telephone.

Soon after noon Mrs. John A. Logan drove to the White House. She was accompanied by another lady. One of

the ushers who had known her for many years admitted her at once to the red parlor. She had a telegram in her hand and begged to have her name taken at once to the President. In the parlor she met Mrs. McKenna, wife of the Associate Justice, who also has a son in the Philippines. Word of Mrs. Logan's visit was taken to the President in the midst of the Cabinet meeting. He at once left the meeting and went downstairs where Mrs. Logan and Mrs. McKenna were still together. After a few minutes Mrs. Logan was assisted to her carriage and the President returned to the Cabinet meeting, where the sad news of Major Logan's death had already been under discussion.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 14.—A private dispatch received from Manila this morning announced the death of Major John A. Logan of this city. The remains will be brought home on the transport Sikh. Mrs. Logan, widow of Major Logan, is completely prostrated over the death of her husband and her physicians will not allow her to be seen. She had expected to spend the winter with her children in the south of France and was preparing to leave when the cablegram announcing Major Logan's death was received.

Mrs. Logan has received the following telegram from President McKinley:

"It is my painful duty to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of your husband while gallantly leading his battalion in the charge at San Jacinto. His splendid qualities as a soldier and high courage on the fighting line have given him place among the heroic men of the war, and it will be some consolation to you to know that he died for his country on the field of honor. You have in this trying hour for yourself and children the sincere sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself."

"WILLIAM McKINLEY"

AGUINALDO SURROUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Instead of being at Bayambang, as supposed from General Otis' previous dispatches, Aguinaldo is believed to be within the cordon of American troops established by the energy of Generals Lawton, MacArthur and Wheaton. It appears in the light of later information that Aguinaldo was headed for Bayambang, where he proposed to establish his headquarters, but it is apparent that he delayed his going too long. In any event the capture of his private secretary and property shows that Aguinaldo is not far away, and if by any chance he has succeeded in getting past the American lines or is able to slip through, immediate measures will be taken to cut him off.

STATUS QUO IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Boers Still Hammering Away at Ladysmith and Kimberley.

LONDON, Nov. 15, 4:30 a. m.—There is no additional news regarding the progress of hostilities in South Africa this morning except a dispatch from Mafeking forwarded by a runner, dated October 31, which says that during the afternoon General Cronje, the Boer commander, sent an envoy to Colonel Baden-Powell under a flag of truce to declare that he did not consider the Geneva convention authorized the flag of the Red Cross Society to fly from several buildings at once in the town, and that in his opinion the employment of natives against whites and the use of dynamite mines were both opposed to the rules of war.

Colonel Baden-Powell replied that the Geneva convention did not stipulate as to the number of Red Cross stations permissible, and that the Boers were only required to respect the convent, the hospital and the women's laager, all of which were beyond the town limits. The British commander also pointed out that mines were recognized adjuncts of civilized warfare, and the defenses of Pretoria were extensively mined. Moreover, he reminded General Cronje that the Boers had fired upon natives, burned their kraals and released their cattle, and that the natives only defended their lives and property.

Despite three warnings from Colonel Baden-Powell the Boers continued deliberately to shell the hospital and the women's laager. The sending of the Boer envoy was regarded, the dispatch says, as a mere pretext for penetrating the British lines at Mafeking. According to the latest reports the town is confident of its ability to hold out until the end of the campaign.

So far as Kimberley is concerned the mental condition of the British there must be good from the fact that three weddings have taken place since the siege began, the last having been celebrated November 8.

Nothing is known as to the whereabouts of General Redvers Buller, H. H. Buller has arrived at Simon's bay from Durban and begun to coal. The cruiser will return to Durban immediately with more guns. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, announced in a speech last evening that a relief force would be sent to Ladysmith immediately, but beyond that nothing is known of the British campaign, and equal secrecy shrouds the movements of the Boers.

BOER DEMAND AND THREAT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Nothing is known either at the War Office or the Colonial Office here regarding the alleged official statement cabled from Cape Town saying State Secretary Reitz, in behalf of the Transvaal Government, has demanded that General White immediately release Nathan Marks, a supposed spy, who is confined at Ladysmith. The dispatch adding that President Kruger threatened if Marks is executed to retaliate by shooting six British officers in the hands of the Boers. It is further asserted from Cape Town that Marks went to Ladysmith after the investment of that place with the supposed object of obtaining information for the Boers, and one version of the story is that the Transvaal authorities have threatened to execute six British officers if the supposed spy is not released, to which General Buller is said to have replied that the British were entitled to retain the man until he should render a satisfactory account of himself.

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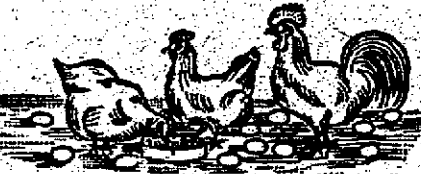
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Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

Sign of the Big Shoe. ----- Fort Street.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
**Artificial
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ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
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Spend Your Money
ABROAD!
You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,
(New Designs.)
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(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
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FRENCH CHINA,
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ENGLISH CHINA,
FIGURES,
BRONZES,
ORNAMENTS,
JARDINIERS,
LAMPS,
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

AND REGENERATOR

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Sores, Eruptions, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Bores, of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sores on the Face.

Cures Blemishes on the Face.

Cures Scoury.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatism, and it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, 100, and 150 cents, containing six times the quantity, etc.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND CEMENTS CO. COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Little and Midland Cements Co. Company, Limited, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

ASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.

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The Kohala Sugar Co.

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The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. T. G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1899.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

The question of how to get a part of the surplus into circulation was discussed in yesterday's Advertiser by financial experts, some of whom proposed, as a means of partial relief, that the interest rate of the Postal Savings Bank should be cut down from 4½ per cent to 3 or 3½ per cent. The argument was that this move would induce withdrawals from the Postal Savings Bank and therefore from the Treasury surplus and that deposits would cease. In consequence the funds now put in the keeping of the Government would find their way to the private banks which would loan them out to the people. As the deposits of the Government bank approximate half the surplus, amounting on Dec. 31, 1898, to \$942,268.41, it is easy to see that the course proposed would go a long way to relieve the financial situation.

Ordinarily in debating such a plan the Advertiser would first take into account the welfare of the depositors. The principle of the greatest good to the greatest number would, in that case, have to be invoked. But we are face to face with the fact that, as soon as annexation is perfected, the Postal Savings Bank will have to go. There is no place for such an institution under the United States postal laws. That being true there would be but a trifling advantage in keeping up the interest rate and one in no way commensurate with the advantage in putting it down. Seeing that the Bank cannot live long why let it contract the circulating medium and stand in the way of productive enterprises which might employ labor, while it does live?

This is a view expressed not only by the bankers and financial experts but by President Dole. The argument, far-reaching as it is, goes still further. When the Postal Bank was organized the Government needed money and looked to the depositors for it. Without such aid taxation might have had to be dangerously increased. Now, under the changed conditions of prosperity, the Government has more money than it knows what to do with and every deposit made in the Postal bank increases its embarrassments. Why should the Government borrow when its coffers are full and running over?

Reduction of the interest rate is no new thing. The policy has been carried out before in Hawaii and can be lawfully resorted to again. We are impelled to agree with the view, that the time has come for further action of this kind and that the general welfare of Hawaii will be conserved by gradual preparation for the day, not far in future, when the Savings Department of the Government will have to be wound up altogether.

HAWAII NOT A DUMPING GROUND

Every now and then San Francisco proposes to send its lepers to Molokai arguing that our leper settlement is better adapted to the care of these unfortunates than the pest house on the sand dunes. So far as the illustration goes there can be no dispute. Our settlement is a model one while the pest house is the most forlorn, uncomfortable and hopeless public institution in the West with the sole exception of the San Francisco morgue. Still that is no reason why Hawaii should be burdened and imperilled with the care of outside patients. Just because we have a good place in which to treat the victims of leprosy, no more argues that we should receive San Francisco lepers than the fact that San Francisco may have the best facilities for curing small pox proves that she should import small pox patients from here. The coast metropolis would invoke the quarantine against a scheme like that, and assuredly, but it is fair to say.

It should be better understood that it is that Hawaii is not setting itself up as a sanatorium for lepers. A part of Molokai was put aside not to attract the victims of the white plague but to get them out of the way of healthy people and, if possible, to eradicate the local cases and make Hawaii clean again. If lepers from California are received, then lepers from every other part of the United States will come. We shall never get rid of the plague; it will always abide with us and furnish the reputation of the islands as a resort for those who seek passage or health. Against such a proposition Hawaii is and will remain opposed. This is no dumping ground for incurables of any kind, least of all the worst.

So far we have kept the California pest victims out but efforts are all the time being made to induce the Federal Government to override our laws and compel us to receive the unhappy people. The time question of the San

first we know a company of lepers may arrive here with an order of the Federal Government behind it. That would visit us with grave embarrassments. We need therefore to keep careful watch of developments at Washington and to instruct our agents there to make instant protest whenever there seems to be any chance of the San Francisco plot succeeding.

As to what should be done with the rotting denizens of the San Francisco pest house is a matter which may be properly left to those whom it most concerns. But an outsider may be at liberty to remark that a State with uninhabited channel islands and isolated mountain valleys, has plenty of room in which to isolate lepers and ought to use some of it rather than to try and foist the care of its undesirable wards upon other communities.

AN UNFORTUNATE WAR.

The loss of the cruiser Charleston and the death of brave men like Major John A. Logan are but a few of the many items of an expense bill that is beginning to cause alarm on the Mainland. The Philippine Islands cost America a war and a special cash outlay of \$20,000,000 to acquire, but they have cost it many times \$20,000,000 and a host of valuable lives to occupy. We cannot say, after all, that there has been much return for the money. The natives, like all guerrilla combatants, recover easily from defeats; they are no less numerous than they were when the war began and their spirit has grown more hostile because of their losses of life and reverses of arms. Even if Aguinaldo were captured the fact would not necessarily end the struggle, which might go on thereafter as easily as did the war in Cuba after the killing of the two Maecos or as did the troubles between Spain and the Tagals after Dr. Rizal had suffered martyrdom.

We are beginning to doubt the remedy of arms. It has rarely been effective, as the Advertiser pointed out the other day, in dealing with guerrilla bands. Spain was always forced in the old times to end its wars in Cuba and the Philippines by compromise and we are not sure that the United States will not find it cheapest to follow suit. The pity of it is that compromise was not tried before war began. Those were rare old times when American army officers, legging and sworded, clanked about Manila contemptuous of the native who showed a reasonable interest in the welfare of his country. It was all very nice when Aguinaldo asked what the intentions of the American Government were to dismiss him with a jest and finally to order him and his followers out of Manila into the swamps—all very well as an exhibition of pride and complacency. But it was bad politics. A little consideration of the native at the start might have enabled the country to avoid this inglorious and costly war, but it was withheld and America is now paying the price in millions of money, in the lives of its best and bravest and in a lamentable destruction of other values.

What is to be the future policy? Fortunately Congress, in the light of all the blunders of the past, can soon take up the question with full intelligence. It is the only power in the Government which can decide what the permanent course shall be and in its wisdom and discretion the people, who are heartily sick of the war and half sick of the Philippines, now put their faith. Congress may see fit to grant a scheme of autonomy so broad that the Tagals will be satisfied with it. Assuredly something of the kind will have to be done else the American people, in their disgust at the smash of warships and the wreck of lives in an ignoble undertaking may wreak their vengeance at the polls.

GLANDERS IN TOWN.

The Board of Health has a serious problem before it in dealing with the glanders, an outbreak of which is reported in a private corral of this city. We do not need to emphasize the fact that the glanders is the most dangerous and destructive malady to which equine flesh is heir, but it is not so generally known that it is one of the loathsome diseases of man. A person drinking a horse so afflicted and catching in his eyes the mist that flies from the carriage when the animal sneezes, is likely to get the glanders himself. He had better choose his proxy with care.

Having the Board of Health is alive to the danger and has already cremated some diseased stock. But the Board cannot do everything. It must have the help of every citizen in the work of deterring cases. If any one knows of a sick horse, his own or a neighbor's, he will confer a public favor by notifying the Board of Health at once and thus causing an examination to be made.

The question is one of Federal interest also, for if the disease gets a start in the Government corral and is there exported to the Philippines there will be several kinds of mischief to

THE CLOUDS IN THE SKY.

That trouble would come sooner or later between Russia and Japan was a foregone conclusion when Russia interfered in the war settlement between Japan and China and, in the final treaty, got away with the richest prize of the victor. The Tokio government began forthwith to make ready for a test of strength and the czar was not long in following the same course. Ever since the summer of 1895 the two powers have been strengthening their lines. Russia has hurried the building of her railroad, has acquired Port Arthur and Tientsin and has added to her garrisons and her fleet while Japan, on her side, has increased the navy to 160 vessels of war and has created an army of 500,000 men that excites the admiration of old world experts.

It is now said that Japan will pick a quarrel with Russia before the railroad is finished and undertake, by prompt military movements, to seize Eastern Siberia and Manchuria. Great and stirring as Russia is, the game for Japan is not so stupendous as it looks. Russia in Eastern Asia, far from her military and naval bases, is distinctly weaker than Japan, which, to the minds of those who have seen the Japanese in battle, is a stronger military power than one or two of those in Europe that bear a greater reputation. It would be no surprise to the initiated if, in such a contest, Japan should win. Assuredly she would do so if the European forces of Russia compelled the latter to reserve the better part of her army and navy for the protection of Western frontiers.

What the effect of such a war would be upon the attitude of Japanese abroad is a question of definite interest to Hawaii. If Japan called in all her reserves as a preliminary step we might see a considerable exodus of labor from these islands. Thousands of our transient Japanese are subject to military duty at home. That they would try to meet the obligation no one who knows their courage and fanatical patriotism could doubt for a moment. How many under such circumstances we might lose and whether or not the exodus would be a good thing for Hawaii is a question we may all be debating before many months or even weeks go by.

The Japanese murderer, Ihara, gets the benefit of the United States jury law and is reprieved. The fact cannot be cited as a triumph of justice but it is a mighty good thing for Ihara.

And now the Federal Government admits that it was mistaken in the view that Hawaii is under military control. So far so good. Gradually but surely in island matters Uncle Sam is getting his bearings.

Some day we will have a street car service that no outbreak of glanders can affect. It is one of the ticklish things about the tramway or mule car system that any general epidemic of the disease now starting in might either tie up its motive power or make it dangerous for people to ride on the cars. Possibilities like these bring the imperfections of the tramway home to everyone and excite a lively hope of early competition with it by electric cars or automobiles or both.

The lost Charleston was identified with a good deal of Hawaiian history. She took King Kalakaua on his last visit to the Coast and brought back his remains. The only great public hookah held here for years occurred on the Charleston's decks and not long ago former Queen Kapiolani presented the vessel with a flag as an evidence of her good will to the new masters of the soil. The white cruiser was always a favorite in Hawaii and will be missed.

Mr. F. J. Cross informs the public that wireless telegraphy between all the islands of this group is a simple thing. A contract with the Marconi people has been made and the wireless system is now out of the stage of experiment and has its full credentials as a factor of business. In a few months it will be possible to sit at one's desk in Honolulu and call up Hawaii, Maui or Kauai, not to speak of the other islands, as easily as it is now practicable, under another system, to call up Waikiki and Palama.

Rumors that the czar and the Kaiser propose to intervene in the Transvaal war should be taken cum grano salis. The Kaiser is an cardinal terms with Great Britain now and is about to pay a friendly visit to his royal grandmother Queen Victoria. If he had any intention of making trouble between Great Britain and the Boers he would not be putting himself under obligations to British hospitality. Should the two Emperors have a plan in common regarding the war it probably concerns the proper of friendly mediation under the terms of the Peace agreement

Times have changed in Honolulu since a distinguished financier, unfriendly to the then Provisional Government, thought to bring the authorities to time by making a sudden demand for the payment of a call loan of \$90,000.

Adjutant-General Corbin seems to be having no trouble about finding land for military purposes. Despite those terrible real estate "grabbers" he has got the choice of sites upon which a division of troops might be maneuvered. We thought it would be that way. The trouble with Corbin is that he has not, in reading alarmist bulletins, learned to detect the exact color of the Hawaiian gold brick.

The plea for a kind of labor in the cane fields that will make Hawaii a white man's country was heard with approval at the Planters' meeting. No doubt if such labor could be had the majority of the planters would gladly take it. The trouble is to get the requisition filled. If that part of the problem can be solved it ought not to take long to make Hawaii fit for statehood—a condition it is never likely to reach while the bulk of the laboring class and of the population is Asiatic.

Andrew Carnegie continues to do things for American cities. His aid is to give them library buildings when the people who want such prizes take the trouble to ask him for them. Where libraries already exist he is ready to adopt good suggestions for other utilities. Is there nothing in the way of a Carnegie memorial which Honolulu could utilize and which would be worth somebody's trouble in bringing the matter to the attention of this eager benefactor?

Embassador Choate is not a politician. If he were he would let the Anglo-American alliance drop out of his post prandial talk. Every time it appears there the average German, French, Irish, Scandinavian and Italian Republican twists around and bites himself in the small of the back. The President who made Mr. Choate an Ambassador will need the help of these foreign-born Republicans next year and he would probably be relieved if our envoy would attune his after-dinner eloquence to harmless persiflage.

As President McKinley seems to be satisfied with General Hartwell as the agent of Hawaii at Washington it behooves the island people to be satisfied with him also. Attempts to undo General Hartwell's influence, however justified they may seem to those engaged in the work, can have no good effect upon the welfare of Hawaii as a whole. If island factions start a row at Washington it may result in putting over all Hawaiian legislation for another year, leaving the ad interim Government in power. If we judge our esteemed friends of the Opposition aright that is not what they are hankering for.

No one really supposes that Congress would, even if it were wise enough to adopt a colonial system for Hawaii, impose discriminating duties upon our sugar. The plea that such a danger exists implies the notion that an American colony would not be treated so well by the mother country as it was when independent and under monarchical rule. The United States can hardly propose to deny its own people what it freely granted them when they were in foreign hands. Reciprocity under the Crown and the Provisional Government implies absolute free trade in sugar under any phase of the annexation agreement. Talk to the contrary is simply unbecome intended, as the man in the "Mikado" would say, to "add verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and uninteresting narrative."

Former Chief Justice Schofield of Illinois is quoted as follows: "Talking of Hawaii the President did not issue his proclamation forbidding further land dealing any too soon. There are a remarkable lot of smart fellows down about Honolulu who can give the average American points on land-grabbing. They are making the most of the annexation of the islands to this country, and unless our governments authorities are watchful there will be very little of the so-called crown land left by the time Congress arranges for the permanent government of the islands." There are also, apparently a remarkable lot of dull fellows in Honolulu who believe all they hear. A strategy for the instruction of Mainland jurists and statesmen in primary facts about Hawaii could do a great work.

His Last Voyage.

Upon return to San Francisco, Captain Handgate will resign the command of the Australia and board the through liner Mariposa as her captain. Throughout the many years as master of the popular Australia Captain Handgate has earned a reputation for all lands and countries, and his transfer from the local steamer is regarded with admiration by Honolulu people, who

Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MRS. HANES, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SMOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$3.

Hood's Pills. 25¢ per box, 50¢ per box, 1.00 per box.

PLANTATION MEETINGS

Waialua Agricultural Co.—Ewa Plantation Co.—Kona Sugar Co.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday morning, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected to succeed themselves:

President, J. B. Atherton; vice-president, C. M. Cooke; secretary, B. D. Tenney; treasurer, W. A. Bowen; auditor, Henry Waterhouse.

Reports of all the officers for the previous year ending September 30th were offered and adopted.

The first annual report of the manager and treasurer in printed form shows treasurer's summary of receipts \$1,477,304.66. Of this amount \$903,203, was received on account of stock assessments, \$325,854.91 cash advanced by agents of the company. Cash on hand, \$2,392.33. The permanent improvements item of \$758,462.63 shows a decided desire on the part of the company to place its plant in shape for heavy work. The year's operating expenses for the 1900 crop are given at \$192,938.13 and the crop of 1901 at \$95,226.81.

The report of manager Goodale covers the history of three crops, viz.: 1899, 1900 and 1901, the 1899 crop being sold to the Kahuku mill at \$6.00 per ton, the crop amounting to 13,432 tons. A shortage of water interfered with the plantation's use of the top seed which was eventually turned over to the Kahuku plantation, which latter company is at the present time delivering other seed in payment.

The 1900 crop consists of a total area of 906 acres, 100 of which will be ratooned, and the manager estimates the output at 6,000 tons of sugar. Of the 1901 crop there have been planted 1,250 acres, and by January 1st, 500 acres additional will be planted.

Ten miles of railroad track have been laid and are now in use, while eleven miles more are in course of grading and construction. Three reservoirs of 19,000,000 gallons capacity have been built and surveys have been made for others.

It is expected that the mill will be ready for work in time to take off the crop of 1900, the mill and boiling house to have a capacity of 150 tons of sugar per day.

Ewa plantation company stockholders held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The treasurer reported net earnings for the year, \$933,532.74, of which \$600,000 represent dividends paid out. The 1899 crop yielded 22,357 tons, giving the plantation \$71.36 per ton net. The estimates for 1900 are given at 2,508 acres of plant and ratoon cane, with an estimate yield of 24,000 tons. For 1901 there will be 2,000 acres of plant cane and 900 of ratoons, with an estimated yield of 29,000 tons.

Manager Renton estimates Ewa's future supply at 30,000 tons. He is satisfied with the success of the profit sharing methods pursued at his plantation, and states that wages have taken a 20 per cent advance.

The Kona Sugar Company held its annual meeting yesterday, full reports of the officers being presented.

Pictures By Tavernier.

Mr. A. B. Loebenstein has recently brought to Honolulu a number of transparencies by Tavernier which are now on exhibition at King Bros. Art parlors. The pictures were printed several years ago, when Tavernier was in Hilo, as decorations in the house occupied by Charlie Arnold, since field. The property afterwards passed into Mr. Loebenstein's possession and he removed and preserved the paintings, which are now highly prized and have become valuable since Tavernier's death.

Hubert Vos, the Artist.

Hubert Vos, the Holland artist, who was lately in Honolulu and well known here, has arrived in San Francisco from the Orient. Mr. and Mrs. Vos have gone to Washington, D. C. Mr. Vos is on his way to Europe where he will prepare his large and valuable collection of pictures and etchings.

THE PHILIPPINES

Hawaiian Planters Can Control Sugar There.

Two Manila Journalists—Their Views on Trade and Commerce.

Among the passengers on the City of Sydney, en route for Manila, are Messrs. B. Ellsworth Carey and Douglas Young, both connected with one of the leading daily papers of the Orient, Freedom, a twelve page journal published every day in the week at Manila.

Mr. Young has been traveling in the United States in the interests of Freedom and Americanism generally.

"There is a wonderful interest manifested in the States regarding the Philippines," said Mr. Young, "and I think a large trade will soon develop with our Oriental territory. Now is the time for business houses to interest themselves in the commerce of this wonderfully fertile and resourceful country. It is impossible to fairly outline the great commercial empire that will soon spring into being in these wonderful islands. The trade in hemp, tobacco, sugar and hard woods alone will soon give employment to vast fleets of clippers and steamers, while our exports to this Eldorado will be measured by millions."

"The climate of the Philippine Islands is something similar to that of Hawaii," said Mr. Carey in answer to a question, "and is not nearly so bad as has been often represented. This table gives the average monthly rainfall and temperature since 1865:

Month.	Inches.	Temperature
January	1	77
February	1 1/2	78
March	2	81
April	1	82
May	4	84
June	9 1/2	83
July	14 1/2	81
August	11	81
September	15	81
October	7 1/2	80
November	8	79
December	2	77

"Sugar cane of the finest quality can be raised all over the islands; fertilizers are not needed at present; Chinese coolies can be had for \$2 per month, and sugar raising will be one of the great industries under American rule. Today there is not a modern sugar mill in the Philippines; not a single iron plow or harrow, or modern agricultural implement of any kind; no trucks, drays or farm wagons. Sugar making is carried on with crooked limbs for plows, and the juice is treated in mills made by Chinese blacksmiths, the boiling being done in the open air.

The soil is a rich alluvial, and one planting produces several crops. Modern methods will produce raw sugar equal to the best, at low rates; in fact sugar can be made in Luzon and after paying the present tariff in the United States it can compete with Hawaiian sugars.

"There is no reason why the Hawaiian sugar interests should not control the Philippine plantations that are yet to be. The Hawaiian planters understand the business, and are thoroughly able to inaugurate the industry in the Philippines on a modern basis. If the capitalists of Honolulu do not look into this matter at once they will lose an opportunity that only comes once in a century. The Philippines have been settled for three hundred years, but practically they are virgin soil. The possibilities are untold, and it is difficult for Americans to realize the bonanza that lies at our door.

"Of course there are those who are opposed to retaining the Philippines. There were those who opposed the purchase of Louisiana, of Texas, of California, of Alaska, and it is only natural to expect that the same spirit will always oppose progress in any direction. But a very few years will demonstrate that the acquisition of the Philippines was a wise and beneficial move, which will greatly strengthen the prestige, and power and increase the wealth of our country.

"The merchants of Honolulu can hardly overlook the fact that our flag in the Philippines means a large increase in the business of the city. The transport trade is now considerable, but it will not be long until one or more lines of steamers are in direct operation between San Francisco and Manila. Naturally all such lines will connect with this city greatly to its benefit and profit, and Honolulu can shortly expect a weekly service to the coast.

Favorable to Hawaiian Exhibit.

T. J. R. Skiff, director in chief of the United States exhibits at Paris, wires the Foreign Office here from Chicago, Ill., that the Commissioner General is favorably disposed toward the placing of the Hawaiian Exhibit, to be shown at the Paris Exposition.

AT BANQUET BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

We had a paternal monarchy and republic. We should have a chance now to meet new responsibilities. Every community should manage its own affairs. All that kind of thing will put us on the forward march. The community now is in an uncertain position. We want cities, counties, villages and towns organized. When they are we will see more interest in the country and people who were in opposition will be helping each other. Mr. Smith is to be elected for his opportunities. He will meet a man who is to go down into history as one of the greatest of the Presidents. Mr. Hatch paid a splendid tribute to McKinley, speaking as a Democrat, wishing him God-speed and good success.

Hon. W. O. Smith arose and made a few remarks about our interest in the general question of expansion.

President Dole called for Mr. Irwin, whom he described as perhaps the most successful business man in the country. Mr. Irwin responded in a modest and well-chosen speech voicing the high opinion of all present of Hon. Alexander Young.

Mr. Dillingham, as the next speaker, covered the subject of railway development in brief and earnest words and thanked the native Hawaiian Legislature for granting him his first franchise. He concluded by saying: There are none among us who do not know that we can take nothing out of the world but a good name; and those who make up this business community will surely take that, for in honor, self-sacrifice and good repute, there is no community more deserving than this one. He also spoke of the value to whites of the generosity and hospitality of native Hawaiians.

Hon. L. A. Thurston was called for and spoke with enthusiasm for his plea for good relations not only with the native Hawaiians but with the new-comers. Honolulu is advancing with tremendous strides. We shall be a city of 75,000 and 100,000. It would be a great pity if old-timers and new-comers should divide into hostile camps. There are lively people coming, and unless we welcome them as an American community should we shall have serious trouble. We are facing the time when we must formulate a municipal government. This will soon be brought home to us. We ought to begin to prepare for a municipal charter; there can be no better work on the part of the press and of individuals. The United States is developing along these lines rapidly, but we should take the best of the wisdom of England as well as of America. The municipalities of England and Germany should be studied. It is business to do so—not politics. Mr. Thurston spoke eloquently of Mr. Smith's services during the long strain of island politics and expressed his thanks to him for his able work and his stick-to-it-iveness.

The host then called upon Mr. Kaula. That gentleman spoke in Hawaiian and English. He said most of you present are white men, either born here or having come here to cast in your lot. The commercial interests of the country are prosperous, but unless certain important matters are considered harmony and prosperity may be undermined. You gentlemen who represent the high interests of Hawaii must not remain silent but talk and act for the interests of all. There will not only be conflicts of industry and commerce, but other matters that must be considered. It is vitally important that the races should work together. The foreigners must work with the natives. The latter are not wealthy, but there is a power in them which should be recognized. I have faith to believe that you will work for the common good so the Hawaiian interests and your interests will harmonize. There is a debt due to the native Hawaiians. The greatest responsibility is upon kamalinas. Therefore I believe Mr. Smith will not only represent you but will represent all the natives as well as the whites. There is a latent ill-feeling among Hawaiians, but in the hands of you gentlemen there is great hope for the future. But for the conservative influence of Mr. Dole and those with him in the time of trial great trouble might have resulted. They have been patriotic and wise. Mr. Kaula paid some personal compliments to the guest of the evening. He said that Hawaiians depend largely upon those who have cast their lot here for counsel and assistance. He endorsed the sentiment that more men should go to Washington.

Justice Frear responded for the bench and bar. He wished that Chief Justice Judd might have been present. He said that the Judicial Department of Hawaii had always preserved its name untarnished. The other Departments, Legislative and Executive, had sometimes gone astray from the path of rectitude, but the Judiciary never. Our bench was organized out of the ancient system. Seventy-five years ago the Kings and Chiefs introduced the foreign trial by jury. In 1840 the Judiciary was made up of native Hawaiians and it acquired itself so well that the independence of the islands was recognized. Justice Frear spoke of the great services of former judges and congratulated the country that under the coming regime the Hawaiian courts would be modeled upon those of States rather than of Territories.

The concluding remarks, which were very short but of the most appropriate kind, came from Mr. Clive Davies and Hon. W. R. Castle, whereupon, with cheers and handshaking, the most notable public banquet in the recent history of Hawaii came to an end.

Mr. E. Ellsworth Carey.

Mr. E. Ellsworth Carey, who is now in town en route to Manila, where he has resided for a year, was formerly in the service of the Hawaiian government under the monarchy. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Advertiser, and was known to many of the readers of this paper.

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inauguration of the Provisional Government.

Mr. Carey is one of the managers of Freedom, an influential daily published in Manila. Mrs. W. G. Walker of Oahu is Mr. Carey's sister.

Death of Captain Gardner.

Captain Frederic A. Gardner died at Berkeley, Cal., on Nov. 1 after a long illness, having contracted dysentery during a voyage to Manila. Captain Gardner had been in the employ of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., having served three years as first officer on the Doric. He was well known along the waterfront in Honolulu.

BOARD OF HEALTH

New System of Registration to be Started.

The Kapiolani Home-Trained Nurse Appointed a Graduate Physician Resigns.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present the President of the Board, Minister Cooper, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, Mr. Kellipio, Agent Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox.

The previous meeting's minutes were read and approved without discussion. The reports of the Slaughter House Committee were read showing that the animals killed had been in good condition throughout, and the fish market reports gave no indication of complaints as to the foods which had passed through the market.

Minister Cooper stated that the Board of Health, in conjunction with the Police Department, intended to commence a new system of registration under the Mitigation act, which, he hoped, would prove beneficial in its working.

The monthly report of the Kapiolani Maternity Home for the month of October showed receipts amounting to \$1218.15, including \$1,000 which had been donated by J. F. Hackfield, and disbursements \$423.57. Four births were recorded during the month. A letter from the Treasurer of the Home was read, announcing the appointment of Mrs. E. C. Wilson, a trained nurse graduate of Waldeck and East Bay Hospitals, California, to take charge of the Home in place of Mrs. Caroline Clark, resigned.

The application of Dr. Alva Garrison dated October 21st, for a license to practice medicine in the Islands, was granted upon the certificates of his examination and credentials.

A communication from Dr. Le Brun of Hawaii was read, in which he tenders his resignation as Government physician for the District of Puna, Hawaii, and requesting that Frank Irwin, M. D., who has been temporarily filling that position during Dr. Le Brun's absence, be appointed in his place. Dr. Le Brun's resignation was accepted, and upon motion Dr. Frank Irwin was appointed as his successor.

The vacancy in the North Kona district occasioned by the death of Dr. McWayne has not yet been filled, the Board deferring the matter until the next meeting. Sheriff Conroy wrote the Board that he had investigated the case of Dr. Kimashima who was thought to be practicing his profession without a license, stating that the doctor held a license issued him in 1894 by Minister King.

Minister Cooper stated that it was the intention of the Board to sell at public auction on Saturday, November 25th, at noon, the opium which was seized by the Health and Police Departments, amounting to 3,371 half pound tins.

The absence of Dr. Carmichael from the meeting deferred discussion on the merits of the Anti-Leprous shrubs as a curative for leprosy. Minister Cooper stated that the United States Government had requested through Dr. Carmichael, that the health principle of the shrub be given a practical test, but no action was to be taken in the matter until it met with the approval of the Board of Health.

Nothing important had been received from Dr. Waughop who had been sent by the Board upon a tour of the other Islands to investigate the tuberculosis complaints.

A half-hour's executive session closed the meeting of the Board.

NOT A SURPRISE.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in thinking of the benefit they have received from it. Of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by all

HONOLULU SEWER

Admirable System Being Put in Place.

Description of a Work That Will be of Vast Sanitary Benefit to This City.

The magnitude of the work in connection with the system of sewerage in the city can be better appreciated after a visit to the reservoir and pumping site at Kakaako.

The average person sees only a gang of men in the various streets of the city, engaged in cutting a trench with many branches, and an occasional large circular hole, and burying therein long lines of ironstone-piping of diameters ranging from eight, ten and twelve inches.

These pipes all have a gradual slope and increase in diameter as they approach Punchbowl street, where they connect with the main sewer. This latter is twenty-four inches in diameter, and is a solid cement and concrete pipe, leading to a concrete screen house which receives all heavy matter and in turn connects with the reservoir proper by two strong and heavy iron gates, which are operated by the use of handwheels placed above ground.

The reservoir is a solid concrete and cement faced pit, 100 feet square and 15 feet deep. Its walls, floor and roof are thirty-six inches thick and its roof is supported by massive pillars, placed eight feet apart. A thick coating of earth is spread over the roof and turf is to cover everything from sight.

On the mauka and Waikiki corners is the site for the pumps, and through them the sewage is conveyed away out to sea, a distance of 4,800 feet from the reservoir.

One of the most interesting portions of the great work, is in the arrangement of these discharge pipes. For the first 1500 feet, the sewage is carried through ironstone piping, twenty-four inches in diameter, which connects with wrought iron pipes of the same diameter, encased in concrete for the remainder of the distance, to the mouth of discharge, which is just 100 feet below the surface of the water.

In reply to a remark that the pipes, as being laid throughout the city, seemed small for the purpose, Mr. F. H. Belser, who is superintending the construction of the work, stated that it has been found by experience, that small pipes were better than large ones and pointed out that at the dead end of every sewer is a flush tank, which contains 300 gallons of water and works automatically, discharges this quantity of water at stated periods and keeps the pipes clear of obstructions, and again, at every 200 or 300 feet of piping is placed a manhole, which may be used should the flush tanks fail, though experience has proven their absolute reliability in this direction. As the work progresses, branches are carried from what may be termed the limbs of the sewer, that is, the pipes through the streets to the roadside and securely capped, so that no difficulty may be experienced in connecting the houses.

No hands are put in, but at every corner is placed a cistern, and by this means the danger of obstruction is minimized.

The system for the present, embraces all the city area between the waterfront and Beretania street and River and Alapai streets, although the King street line will be carried as far as Thomas square.

As to when the work will be completed, Mr. Belser estimates the length of time to finish the ground work at five months, and reckoning on another three months for the power house, erection of machinery, etc., places the date of operation at between eight and nine months from now. He considers the Honolulu system about the best he has been engaged upon. His firm is at work upon two other contracts at the same time, and both in California, one at Watsonville, draining some fifteen miles of property, and the other at Red Bluff with a total of about eleven miles of pipe. All three systems were designed by Hering, who is considered the ablest man in the States at such business.

It is interesting to observe the mixed races at work side by side in the trenches. Americans, British, Hawaiians, Galicians, Portuguese, Negroes, Japs, Chinese and representatives of Guleana, and the South Sea Islands. All work well and silently, for conversation under the circumstances is somewhat difficult. About eighty men are employed in the various gangs and the contractors, Messrs. Vincent and Belser, speak highly of their work.

C. J. Fennell's funeral yesterday afternoon was a very large one. Oahu Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., attended in a body and conducted the services. A squad of police under Captain Holl followed the body to the grave. Marshal

of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC NOV. 24
NIPPON MARU DEC. 2
COPTIC DEC. 20
ALGOA (cargo) DEC. 28
AMERICA MARU DEC. 28
1900
GAELIC JAN. 13
HONGKONG MARU JAN. 23
CHINA JAN. 21
DORIC FEB. 8
NIPPON MARU FEB. 16
RIO DE JANEIRO FEB. 24
COPTIC MARCH 6
AMERICA MARU MARCH 14
PEKING MARCH 22
GAELIC MARCH 30

For general information apply to

Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, no energy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:



"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. G. Saffray has got the contract for building the new road from Kukuiahae to Waipio at \$5,555.55.

The white butterflies, said by Prof. Koehle to be so destructive to gardens, have appeared in Nuuanu valley.

A Chinese child has disappeared at Kakaala and is believed to have been kidnapped. A Pake is under arrest on suspicion.

Will Vida and Miss Anna C. Schmidt were married at Kawaiahae Church yesterday afternoon. They have gone to Wailua.

The lease of the Baseball Association grounds has been bought by Gear & Lansing and the property will soon be offered to home-builders.

A notice of the postponement of the fifth assessment on the assessable stock of Kihel Plantation Company, Limited, appears in this issue.

Clay Clement, recently playing in this city, has gone out of business as a star and has entered the support of McKee Rankin and Nance O'Neill.

Merchants are becoming anxious about their Christmas goods. Unless an extra steamer is put on the run, Honolulu may have to wait till the New Year for Santa Claus.

There is a fine plaster model of the new residence of Hon. W. G. Irwin at Waikiki, to be seen at the office of Ripley & Dickey. The model is made on a scale of four feet to the inch.

The silk flag won by Company F in the recent drill competition, arrived by the Australia and will be presented to the winners by Mrs. Dole at the sham battle on Thanksgiving morning.

Further complaints of soldiers bathing in full view of the Waikiki road, are made by residents of the locality. Several photographs were taken of the exhibition and complaint is to be made direct to the war Department.

The Fisher book and letter typewriter will write a legible and everlasting record on the leaves of a bound book of any size. No additional skill or experience to operate. Pearson, Potter Company, general agents, Port street.

Mr. James Cowan, engineer of Oahu plantation, has resigned to accept a position with the Risdon Iron Works. He will give particular attention to the erection of the new mill for the Honolulu plantation now building by his company.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, the wife of George Parson Lathrop, well known in Hawaii, has just been received into the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic. This order is for lay men and women living in the world.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC NOV. 24
NIPPON MARU DEC. 2
COPTIC DEC. 20
ALGOA (cargo) DEC. 28
AMERICA MARU DEC. 28
1900
GAELIC JAN. 13
HONGKONG MARU JAN. 23
CHINA JAN. 21
DORIC FEB. 8
NIPPON MARU FEB. 16
RIO DE JANEIRO FEB. 24
COPTIC MARCH 6
AMERICA MARU MARCH 14
PEKING MARCH 22
GAELIC MARCH 30

For general information apply to

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company - LIMITED.

TIME TABLE S. S. KINAU, FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaula-laki, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Hakalau, Honoum, Papekoe, and Papekoe.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaula-laki, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kaula-laki, Nahaia, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, PENNITT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaula-laki, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kaula-laki, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are advised that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We have a full line of materials at Sherriff's, Rivers', Trustees' and Associates' Sales. Our prices are One-Half of Others. Write for free Catalogue No. 1200 and we will send it to you.

CHICAGO RUBBER WORKING CO.

1500 N. W. 1st St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At all

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THE PLANTERS HOLD THEIR SECOND SESSION

(Continued from Page 3.)

speaking laborers can, and have to be managed. Of necessity, those ignorant contract men were and are put into gangs, and overlooked by an under-overseer, who acts under instructions from a higher overseer, or the manager. White labor, and especially English-speaking labor, will not fall into the gang system, to be run with a stick, or even in gangs of themselves, and to be constantly followed by the overseer. And it is not necessary, or it is less necessary, that English-speaking laborers should be handled thus. They can receive more direct instructions from the management, and carry them out without the constant oversight of an overseer, who may be of the same nationality, and of no greater intelligence, than themselves. The English-speaking laborers are also more capable than crude Asiatics of making contracts with the management, to do certain work at so much per acre, or by the job. Further, such white laborers have open to them the opportunity to gradually become independent planters by the same means that have enabled the Asiatic free laborers to do so. It is along the latter line that the possibilities offer for white, English-speaking labor to become engaged and settled in the chief agricultural industry of the islands.

INDUCEMENTS TO WHITE LABOR.

Bearing upon the question of the "inducements offered" to white labor, in the first place, the compensation paid to free laborers may be considered. In a brief report on "Labor Conditions in Hawaii," made by the writer six months ago (See Year Book of the Department of Agriculture by Secretary Wilson to President McKinley, page 778) it is stated that the average wage per day of all laborers is equal to that of the mixed labor of Louisiana, and that the wages of unskilled Portuguese labor on sugar plantations was 43 per cent greater than that of the Asiatics. Since that date wages have risen all round on the islands, and today the average wage of all nationalities is not less than 80 cents per day, whilst plantations exceeds \$1.00 per working day.

The free laborers have further the opportunity to become individual planters, growing cane to be sold at stated prices per ton to the large plantations; or, according to several forms of a system of profit-sharing they may co-operate with the plantations and receive such share of the results as may have been mutually decided upon. To become independent planters, growing and selling the cane to the plantations, is the more popular system with the men, and it is extending with considerable rapidity. The reason of the greater popularity of this system lies in the circumstances, that the men can work not only when they feel inclined, but when their labor is most effective. Further, they are able to engage the help of their families at any season when the work is pressing. Moreover, this system contributes to the spirit and possibilities of independence, much of whose results are good and praiseworthy.

HOW TO BECOME A PLANTER.

Concerning the means by which free laborers have already become planters, and through which means free labor of all nationalities can continue to do so, an example is given in some detail, which sets forth the principle and serves as an illustration of other cases. The Hilo Sugar Company encouraged and entered into agreements with free laborers to grow cane on its own and adjoining lands. Such lands as could not be cultivated by the plantation with horse labor were let free of rent; other lands are rented at from a nominal price up to \$3.00 per acre, as determined by the value of each specific lot. Where necessary, which is so in most cases of free laborers entering upon this system, the plantation makes advances of money to meet the living and other expenses of the small planters during the period that their crops are in growth. These allowances are refunded when the crop is harvested. The crop is purchased by the plantation according to a scale of prices which is based on the quality of the cane and the prices of sugar in New York, or in other cases according to conditions, all of which are set forth in drawn agreements, approved and signed by the growers and manufacturers of the cane. Forms of these several kinds of agreement can be readily obtained, and have already been furnished to authorities requiring to see and to use them.

Referring to the example now under consideration, the writer was present in the office of the said plantation four weeks ago when the manager was renewing contracts, and making advances of money to the planters upon the growing crop. Some thirty of those planters were there. The appearance of them, their respectability, and air of business responsibility of those men was nothing short of impressive when it was remembered that every one of them had arrived as contract men a few years ago, and without a dollar to them. In the course of conversation the manager said, "Yes! I paid out \$30,000 to these small planters last year, and their production is still increasing." He said further: "Oh, yes! they all seem very content, and even proud of their position. And they may well be! They not only live well, but some of them have balances of \$1,000 to \$2,000 to their names; whilst others make trips home to Japan in good style to see their friends. They all turn up again, though." As those men were leaving the manager's office, the writer noticed that most of them were riding their own horses or mules.

OFFER FREE TO ALL.

The ways that have been opened to existing small planters are open to white laborers of all nationalities upon those conditions that are necessary to make the independent planter system, and other co-operative systems, a success. The position of relative independence and security, and the compensation which have come to numbers of those people who came into the country through the contract labor system are offered to all free labor entering the country, and at once, and with-

out the preliminary period of sale and service through which contract laborers have worked up to their present state. Only, all laborers, independent of nationality must subscribe to the requirements of the system, and honestly stand by the conditions of the agreements. This has been faithfully done by the small planters generally, and probably for the reason that they are fully aware that but for the liberal conditions offered by the plantations the system could not have come into existence. It is not for one moment claimed, however, that the plantations have been moved in this matter by any than business considerations; nevertheless, the results to the small planters have been just as beneficial. As though the under-akings had proceeded from motives of philanthropy.

In the opinion of the writer, there are advantages offered to white laborers, along the lines set forth, such as do not obtain in other countries. His familiarity with the state of labor, and England, in European countries, and in the middle-western and southern States of America causes him to believe that the farm laborers in those countries, and in Nebraska, and the States of the South have not such chances to reach an independent position, and to live in money, as are at this time being used and enjoyed by men who were first contract laborers, then free laborers, and now relatively independent planters.

NOTE.—In affirming a title to speak upon the labor conditions of this country, the writer merely adds that his position has compelled him to become familiar with the affairs of the plantations, all of which he visits annually.

WALTER MAXWELL.

Special Agent for Hawaii of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin the labor report and Mr. Maxwell's statement were accepted and ordered published. In calling for discussion of the report, Mr. Baldwin said that the members could appoint a committee of three to be appointed to report further on labor.

In speaking of labor, Mr. J. M. Horner said that as the United States was expanding he thought perhaps plantation laborers might be secured from Manila; he did not think the United States would object. There were millions of people in Manila to draw from. In considering the labor question there were, two points to be looked after. First, to get laborers from the outside, and second, to get more help out of the laborers we already have. He also spoke of the plan of managing labor in the United States, where they had no lunas. There leaders were appointed to set the pace. Here the Chinese and Japs combine to take a certain speed which is always made equal to the slowest man in a gang, and none are allowed to work faster. The leader system would do away with this abuse and increase the help. The leader could not use such large bodies of men and it would take more leaders; but in cutting and stripping the leaders could be successfully used. He told of a day's experience where he had taken the place of a luna, where the work was done in one-half the usual time and at a moderate rate. He also told his experience years ago in planting two hundred acres of cane on Maui.

Mr. Baldwin said that in regard to profit-sharing he did not think it would work. The laborers here were not at present sufficiently intelligent. In his opinion the average laborer now used would be very suspicious of the system and would think they were being cheated. But he thought the system could be carried out by paying a percentage on each ton of cane. He favored this plan where it could be carried on. Here the question of the lack of water, until pumping plants were more generally established, would be a drawback; but that would soon pass. The system is now practically in use upon Spreckelsville plantation and elsewhere; and under it the cane does better and looks better than under the present system. The price paid per ton of cane is \$1.15 at the Ewa plantation. The men make good wages and produce good cane. This is one of the solutions of our new conditions. He had very grave doubts about negro labor; had read the reports of negro outrages in the South and his doubts were very grave. [Applause.] He spoke favorably of the Italian laborers in the South.

Manager Oding said he did not think we had much choice. Negroes were especially good hoers, and in the cotton fields were sought after more than Italians and commanded better wages. In small communities the negroes gave little or no trouble. He cited cases in illustration both from North and South. The negroes in the South stand in much the same relation as to numbers as do the Japs in Hawaii. He feared trouble if we are forced to import more Japs. He said Mr. Horner was right about the Japs attacking those who set a rapid pace in work, and cited a case where the Japs had combined to kill a leader; he believed that when things had come to this condition it was time to look for a new class of labor.

Judge Hart said he believed the trouble would occur with any nationality. He did not believe the system of setting the pace would be successful. He quoted Senator Morgan, who was acquainted with conditions here, and who said, "For God's sake get rid of the negroes." It had been suggested by a local paper that negroes be brought to the islands and that a part of their expenses would be raised in the United States. This was true, he believed the people there who knew them would be glad to pay to get them out of the country. He asked those favoring negro labor to study a recent article by Senator Morgan, printed in the North American Review; that, he thought, would settle that question forever.

Dr. Maxwell said that a year ago he had submitted a series of questions to Editor Dimond of the Louisiana Planter. In reply he was informed that of laborers in the South the Italians were the best and demanded highest prices; negroes cannot keep up with them and besides the Italians give no trouble. The best negroes will not leave. It is only the riff-raff of New Orleans and other cities that are taken; the plantation negroes refuse to leave the country. The Doctor held that labor must be considered from two standpoints. First, from the plantation standpoint,

and, secondly, from the standpoint of policy. It is most desirable to secure laborers who will become citizens. It is an absolute necessity that the United States Government be made to understand that we are doing this. This applies especially to the small planters. The same principle is largely applied in Europe. What is wanted here is to plant men who will become citizens and an integral part of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Morrison asked why our present labor is not satisfactory? We now have nearly enough to fill our wants. Let us arrange it so we can keep what we have. The fact that we lose labor is probably our own fault. We should be satisfied with present conditions.

Mr. Baldwin said the trustees for the past year had made great efforts to obtain European labor, but had failed. Endeavors had been made to get Americans under the co-operative system, but this had failed for the present, owing to the fact that the "good times on the Mainland" had raised wages. We should now adopt some plan to keep what we have, as there will be no more contracts. He believed strongly in adopting co-operation.

Mr. Morrison said the Japs prefer to live in small dwellings, while the Chinese prefer to herd together in large buildings. His plantation is putting up small houses. He thought the plantations should be made more attractive.

Manager Cropp thought labor was being drained rapidly; it was going to Australia and elsewhere, especially where the Portuguese going to the United States and coming into Honolulu.

President Cooke said he was somewhat discouraged about Italy, when Mr. P. Isenberg writes from Bremen that Germany is draining all the countries of Europe for laborers for her beet sugar industry. He spoke of making the plantations more attractive and believed that such hospitals as they had lately erected at Lihue should be improved.

Manager Oding said the improvements in laborers' quarters were now becoming more general throughout the islands.

On motion the recommendation of the labor report for a committee of three to report on labor was referred to the trustees for action.

At 12 o'clock the association adjourned subject to a call of the trustees.

Leprosy Decreasing.

(Hilo Tribune.)

The medical reports show that leprosy is actually decreasing upon the Hawaiian Islands to a noticeable degree. This is not, as might appear at first sight, an actual decrease per capita among the Hawaiians, to whom it is for the most part confined, but is owing to the decrease of the Hawaiian race itself. In other words, it is falling for lack of material to feed upon.

ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN

Everybody has their hour of trouble.

But people having any irritation of the skin. Have many hours of trouble. Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.

It is a hard and trying position. Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery. Relief and cure have come at last. Doan's Ointment cures every form of skin irritation.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is proof in a statement:

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, bites, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Very frequently two or three chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Relief Maps.

Major Potter of the Foreign Office has secured relief maps in colors of the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, Oahu and Molokai. The maps will be very finely made and will show the various plantations, cane fields, streams, towns, forests and the general contour of each island. They are to form a part of the Paris Exhibit.

A TRUE FRIEND.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. That is exactly what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help when she is suddenly awakened in the night by the ominous husky cough, and labored breathing, of her babe. It is the safe resort of the youth or adult when he has "caught cold" and there is coughing and irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat. It allays the irritation and cures the cold. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Land Agent Brown denies Vincent General Cobbin's statement as to land on Oahu, desirable for military purposes, has been disposed of in any way since annexation.

NOTHING NEW PLANT AT THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

If the anti-leprous principle of a group of shrub-trees now growing at the Experiment Station has the near-giving qualities ascribed to it by the United States Agricultural Department it will prove one of the most valuable experiments undertaken by the Planters' Association.

Twenty-three of the shrubs are flourishing and almost ready to flower; the extract which is claimed to contain the health property is taken from the lower and the young leaf, and is given to a leprous patient internally. From the extract of former trials with the liquid it is said to cause frightful agony and convulsions in the patient as it is called to act. If it takes the agony away pain is much less, and a cure is eventually claimed for the treatment.

Dr. Maxwell is watching the shrub closely at the instance of the Agricultural Department at Washington, as well as in conjunction with Dr. C. Michael of the Marine Hospital, San Francisco.

The shrubs, scientifically termed *Latropha Gossypifolia*, were originally obtained in Venezuela by the United States Government and sent here with a request to observe their growth in this climate and ultimately to test the principle upon leprous patients.

THEY MUST AGREE.

As to matters that have no practical outcome it is of no consequence whether we agree or not. The earth may be as some say it is, a molten mass (save a shell a few miles thick on the outside), or it may be solid and cool all the way through from London to Sydney. However it may be, we can do nothing about it. So let the scientists chaps go on speculating to their heart's content; the world will keep evolving as usual, and we shall have to continue picking up our living from its surface.

Recently in my reading I have come upon articles in certain medical journals—uncanny, uninteresting publications, that they are, for nonprofessional perusal—going to show that it is not the heart which impels the blood through the body, but the chemical action of oxygen inhaled by the lungs. A prodigious discovery, if it is a discovery at all.

Yet what odds would it make? None whatever. Fair women would blush by the help of the capillaries as of old, and we should tie rags around our fingers just the same. It follows, my brethren, that some things may be mysteries to the end of the chapter, and no harm done, and others may differ without disturbing the serenity of our passing days—a most soothing reflection.

But the advantage or otherwise of a person's food agreeing or disagreeing with him is not a mere matter of opinion. There is only one way to look at that. As a whole, food must agree with us, and we with it, or we are ruined. A lady of Sheffield, Mrs. S. A. Smith, suffered a long, wearisome, and costly illness, simply because her food failed to agree with her. For three years she was weak and wretched on account of it. The light and pleasure went out of her life. She needed to eat, of course, just as she needed to breathe; yet, after every meal—commonly of light things taken in small quantities, and slowly—she was immediately seized with pains in the stomach, the chest, and the left side. Was not this a hard recompense for doing what nature compelled her to do—to eat?

Any act which causes pain is performed as seldom as possible, and as incompletely. For who wants to suffer?

Eating so little—not half as much as her body called for—Mrs. Smith lost flesh and strength. Necessarily. Draw more money out of the bank than you deposit and presently the bank returns your checks marked "No funds." To be sure. Nobody can make twice two equal five.

"I got to be so feeble I could scarcely get about," says the lady. "I was like this for three years from the spring of 1893—being worse in the spring than at other seasons. What to do more than I had done, I didn't know, when one day, my aunt, Mrs. William Andrew, of Willoughton, urged me to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. After having done so for a short time, the complaint—indigestion—was better, and soon it wholly disappeared. I am now entirely cured and strong and hearty as I was before my illness came upon me. You may rest assured that, after so fortunate an experience with Mother Seigel's Syrup, I recommended it to all my friends, and in sending you this short statement it is my wish that you should print it for the good of others if you so desire." (Signed) S. A. Smith, 44, Ditchingham Road, Sheffield, June 3, 1898.

"In April of this year (1898)," says another, "my health began to fail. I felt drowsy, and tired with the least exertion. After every meal I had oppression at the chest and sides, and a great deal of pain. Whatever food I took disagreed with me, and I grew weak. I am a dressmaker, and when at my work I had so great pain I could hardly bear it. I tried all the usual medicines for indigestion, but got worse and worse. One day in July, I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and got a bottle of Mr. Hutterley, chemist, West India Dock Road, and in a few days felt better. After taking a second bottle I was cured, and have been well ever since." (Signed) (Miss) Minnie Wyatt, 46, West India Dock Road, London, E.C., October 14, 1898.

Yes, it is true, health and life depend on a perfect agreement between ourselves and our food. This is not a matter of opinion. It is a vital and living relationship, and nothing does so much to promote the agreement as the frequent and timely use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

For the Baby

The fifty-cent size is just right for the baby. A little of it in the bottle three or four times a day will supply precisely the fat all thin babies need. If your baby does not gain in weight as fast as you would like, try

Scott's Emulsion

The result will please you. If the baby nurses, the mother should take the emulsion. It makes the baby's food richer and more abundant; only buy the dollar size—it's more economical.

Both mother and child will feel at once its strengthening, upbuilding and fat-producing properties.

At all druggists, and at Scott's Emulsion Co., New York.

SCOTT'S BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

PURE - BRED POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application. WALTER C. WEDDON, Eastlawn, Punahele, Honolulu, H. I.

CLARKE'S 841 PILLS

Are women's friends. They are a gentle and reliable remedy for all the ailments of women, such as irregularity of the menstrual system, headache, nervousness, indigestion, etc.

There are a terrible lot of little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

ELEELE! Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and guaranteed to last longer than other Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Guaranteed!

Have You Seen Our

WINDOW DISPLAY?

Now is the time to replace your leaking Hot Water Bottle with a real first-class article.

For sale only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

THE DOCTOR'S VERDICT: "I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

Dr. J. B. B. writes: "I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

Mr. Thomas Morgan, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st 1898, writes: "I have commenced my first-second year in medicine to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOSING THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. HIGHEST COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE OF EACH WEAPEN.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

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SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT ONLY THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 1d.

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